

SUPPORT PROGRAM FOR EX-COMBATANT CHILDREN - COLOMBIA

21ST QUARTERLY REPORT

April - June 2006



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OIM Organización Internacional para las Migraciones

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between April and July 2006, 78 boys and girls demobilized from illegal armed groups entered the Protection Program of the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare –ICBF-. To the date, 2.865 boys and girls have been attended since the beginning of the Program on March 2001. 254 more boys and girls demobilized, from indigenous and afro Colombian groups have also received attention for a total of 3.119 that have been protected thanks to the contribution of USAID. Compared with the last quarter, between April and June the number of monthly entries to the Program decreased 50.9%, the most significant reduction since the Program began some years ago. The main reason for this behavior was the decrease of the reception of boys and girls from the Autodefensas (AUC), only 8 during the quarter compared to 76 boys and girls demobilized from this group in the last quarter. The ICBF has asked for technical support in order to diagnose, identify and attend underage boys and girls located in the AUC zones of demobilization, based on the statements made by the Procuraduría General de la Nación, in which not all the boys and girls recruited by this group were delivered to the ICBF for the proper protection measures. ICBF urges for a quick attention of these boys and girls through the conditional subsidy modality.

Through June 30th, 512 boys and girls lived in one of the 17 centers of the ICBF located in Bogotá, Medellín, Cali, Bucaramanga, Pereira, Armenia, Cartagena, Manizales and Villavicencio. (4 Transit Homes (HAT), 8 Centers of Specialized Attention (CAE), 1 Youth House (CJ), 4 Foster Homes (HT). The reduction in the number of CAE's is explained not only because of the decrease of entries to the Program, but also as a consequence of the strategy of locating more youngsters in Foster Homes.

Based on the Protection and Restitution of Rights approach, during this quarter 1518 medical appointments were realized and 461 children (89%) attended the different education modalities. Of them 397 boys and girls were able to assist to schools thanks to the resources and efforts from USAID and the Secretaries of Education of different Municipalities. Support that was extended to 476 youngsters for their training and development of skills in technical activities through courses given by the National Learning Service –SENA-. In the family component, the Program supported family returns for 48 boys and girls. Support for 9 family meetings was given to 142 boys and girls. The services given to the boys and girls demobilized from illegal armed groups showed the progress and strength of the Specialized Protection Program. Guidelines and procedures have been created, both administrative as well as regarding the legal routes, in order to avoid the recruitment of boys and girls by illegal armed groups and to identify responsibilities for the government institutions that compose the National System of Family Welfare. Along with the support given to the Ombudsman Office, this quarter 230 judges and public employees were trained in the indigenous legal route for boys and girls demobilized from illegal armed groups.

By the end of June, the Program has 6 Youth Reference and Opportunity Centers –CROJ- located in Bogotá, Medellín, Cali, Bucaramanga, Cartagena. During this quarter a CROJ in Armenia opened with a regional geographic

coverage including the Coffee Axis –Eje Cafetero-. Through the CROJ's 761 youngsters graduated from the ICBF Program have been contacted and have passed to the Reincorporation to Civil Life Program –PRVC- from the Ministry of Interior and Justice. To the date, 315 youngsters have received counseling with the paperwork in order to obtain the economic benefits established by law and given by the PRVC. Jobs for these boys have been created with the help and contribution of private businesses.

During this quarter the Program organized and successfully presented, with the contribution of USAID, the Concert “Reconciliate Cantando” with a huge coverage given by the media and with approximately 2,700 people. The concert, which is part of the sensibilization and prevention to the recruitment strategy, included the participation of famous Colombian artists. On the other hand, during this quarter 11 chapters of the TV show “Revelados”, were broadcasted. The purpose is to sensitize boys, girls, parents, government employees, among others, about the risks and the forms to protect underage boys and girls from being recruited by illegal armed groups. The TV Show has a great audience and is the most seen by youngsters that watch regional channels.

Regarding the application during this quarter of the methodology of Risk, Vulnerability and Opportunity Maps –MVRO- 910 boys and girls participated in the elaboration and execution of the projects derived from the formulation of the MRVO in Antioquia, Valle and Putumayo, with the strengthening of agricultural technical institutes as the main strategy to avoid recruitment in rural areas. The Program has also privileged the strategy of support for the formulation and implementation of public policies in order to avoid the recruitment of boys and girls by illegal armed groups, specifically in departments and municipalities of Antioquia through an agreement signed with the Governor's Office, as well as in Casanare and Meta, which in the last two months registered the highest number of recruited boys and girls.

During this quarter 58 indigenous boys and girls were trained in the route for demobilized youngsters belonging to indigenous groups. Support for the local authorities continued in order to help them in the difficult but important process of reuniting the demobilized youngsters from their communities with those that have not been part of illegal armed groups. As part of this strategy indigenous schools in Putumayo were supported during the quarter.

II. CONTEXT

A report from the Procuraduría General de la Nación showed that between November 1999 and February 2006 the AUC recruited 976 underage boys and girls. Of these, according to sources from the Presidency of Colombia, 642 have demobilized. Despite the difference in the number of youngsters recruited and demobilized, the Procuraduria announced the opening of investigations against members of the AUC involved in the recruitment of underage boys and girls. The report emphasized the obligation of public employees in applying immediately all the measures necessary to guarantee the protection of their rights. The circumstances denounced by the Procuraduria apply as well for the guerrilla groups. The report also warns about the possibility of initiating preliminary investigations against members of the National Armed Forces, both in the Army and the Police that allowed the use of youngsters for intelligence purposes.

The realization of Regional Workshops regarding the “Ley de Infancia y Adolescencia” in several cities continued during this quarter helping the development of this Law through Congress. The purpose of this Law is to update the Childhood Code (Código del Menor), ruling since 1989, as well as to harmonize the Colombian legislation regarding underage boys and girls with the International Human Rights instruments. The project, in Congress since 2004, courses as an Ordinary Law instead of Statutory. Currently only one more debate is missing for Law to be approved by the Congress –plenary of Senate-. This debate will occur after the 20th of July when the new Congress begins to work.

Data revealed by several institutions and the media during this quarter reflects the difficult situation lived today by boys and girls in Colombia. 25.000 boys and girls are sexually exploited. 59.770 cases of domestic violence were reported. Of these, 9.847 were children. 36% of the violence against children was committed by their own fathers. Boys between 5 and 9 years old and girls between 10 and 14 are abused more frequently. The Alianza por la Niñez Colombiana, of which IOM is a member, seeks to strengthen the protection system in order to guarantee the restoration of rights to those youngsters who have been abused.

During this quarter two important national political events occurred. The reelection of Alvaro Uribe as President of Colombia for another four-year term, and the resignation of Beatriz Londoño as Director of the Colombian Institute of Family Welfare. Currently the General Secretary is acting as Joint Director while the President names a permanent Director. It is worth mentioning the realization of the International Congress of Domestic and Sexual Violence organized by ICBF and supported by USAID. Almost 1200 public employees from several cities of Colombia will assist and will be trained so they know what to do when cases of domestic and sexual violence occur in their departments or municipalities.

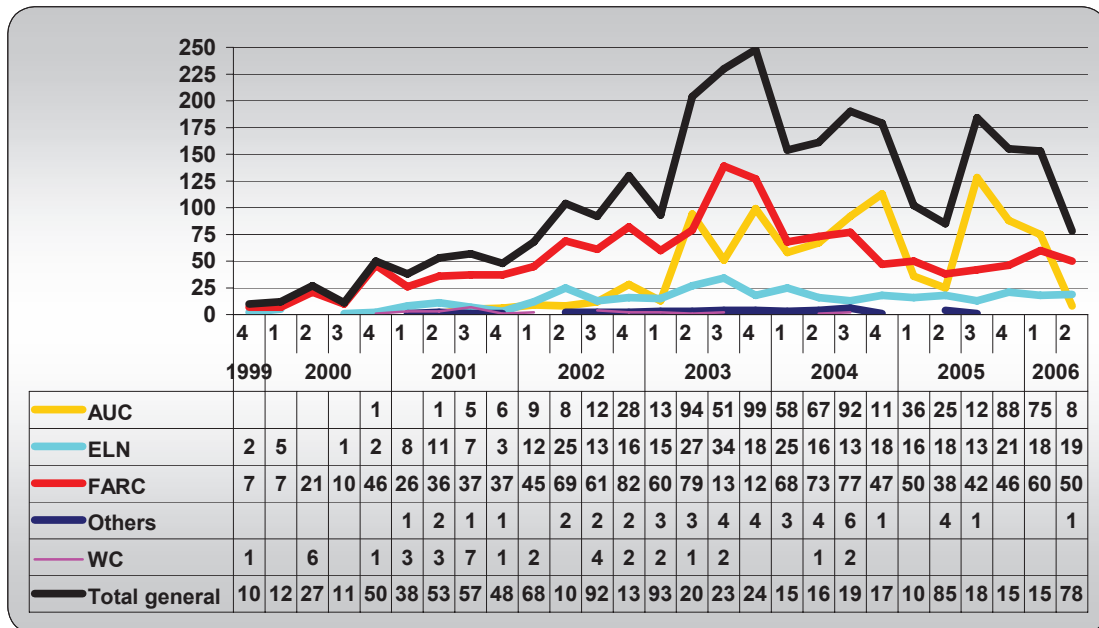
| Accumulated results for the Quarter April-June 2006 | | | |
|---|-------------|--------------|---|
| Indicators | Accumulated | This Quarter | Comments |
| Job Creation | 1.182 | 34 | 34 new job opportunities were created in areas such as food handling, woodwork, cleaning, metalwork, building and beauty, among others. |
| Employment Training | 2,425 | 40 | A total of 158 young people completed the vocational exploration process in the SENA; 254 other youngsters continue to receive training in SENA pre-employment courses; and 64 are attending these kinds of courses in other formation centers. |
| Access to Education | 2,785 | 78 | During this period schooling reached 89% (456 children) and supplementary support for education was provided to 397 youngsters by the Programm of which 78 are newly-enrolled. |
| Access to Health Services | 2,865 | 78 | The following health care services were provided: 1,518 general internal medicine appointments, 384 laboratory tests, 195 diagnosis/tests, 428 appointments with specialists, 317 dentist appointments, 18 hospitalizations and 151 emergency services; 78 new cases. |
| Family Reunification | 597 | 48 | During this quarter 48 young people were reunited with their families. |
| Ethnic Minorities (prevention) | 254 | 0 | During this quarter there were no new enrolments of children from ethnic minorities. |
| Beneficiaries at risk of recruitment | 15,623 | 910 | Continued technical support and monitoring of the projects that are currently being executed in seven departments: Antioquia, Sucre, Bolivar, Cauca, Meta, Santander and Putumayo. |
| Ex-combatant children | 3,119 | 78 | 78 youngsters joined the ICBF program this quarter. Out of a total of 3,119 children assisted through July 2006, 2,865 have benefited from the program with the ICBF and 254 are young indigenous and Afro-Colombians. |

III. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION, SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

A) PROGRAM DESCRIPTION, SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

1. TRENDS: ENTRY OF CHILDREN TO THE PROGRAM

Graph # 1 - Number of Young People Vs. Date of entry



Graph # 1 shows that since 1999, when the ICBF started the Specialized Assistance Program for Boys and Girls Disengaged from the GAI, through June 30, 2006 a total of 2,916 boys and girls have been provided protection. The USAID/IOM Program has provided support for the protection of 2,865 of these minors. During this quarter 78 boys, girls and youngsters joined the program which, compared to the previous quarter, represents a reduction that accentuates the downward tendency during the past three quarters.

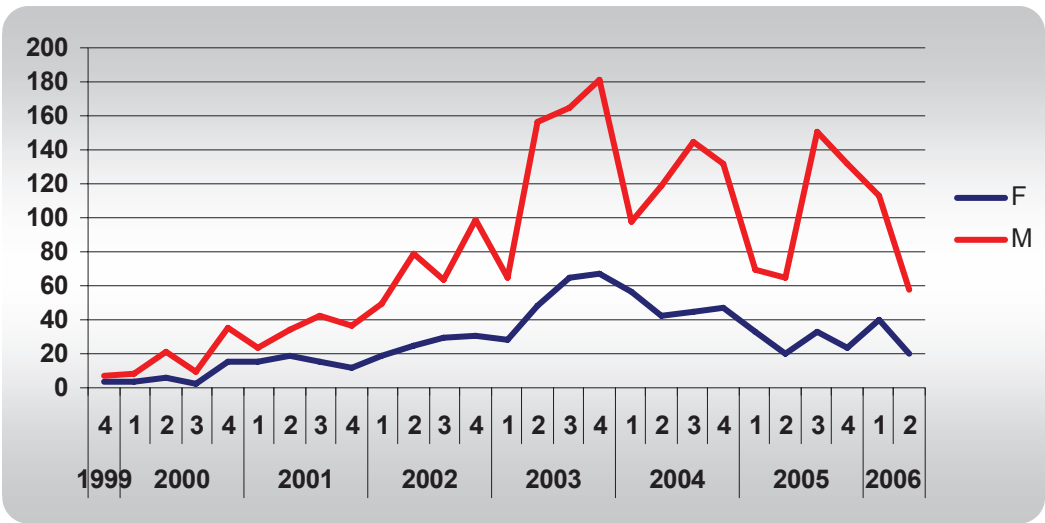
The reduction in the number of boys and girls registered in the system is due to the fact that in previous quarters the number of disengaged children coming from the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC) increased. Now that most of the AUC have demobilized, the number of minors of this group has dropped dramatically reaching the levels in 2002 causing the aforementioned situation. This quarter, only 8 children demobilized from AUC joined the program, compared to 76 children in the last quarter. This represents a decrease of 89.4%.

The Graph also shows a slight reduction in the number of disengaged children from the FARC joining the program. The tendencies shown by the number of boys, girls and youth demobilized from the FARC and the National Liberation Army (ELN in Spanish), however, has remained stable at approximately 50 per

quarter for the prior and at 18 for the latter. These tendencies have remained the same during the past few quarters.

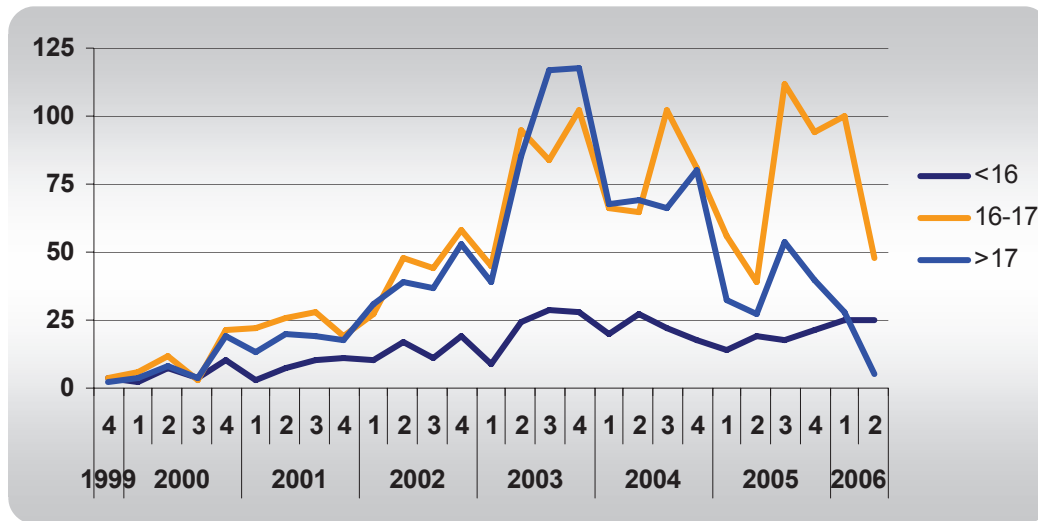
The reports of the children to the family rights defenders indicate that strong punishment and threats to their physical integrity and that of their families dissuade many children from fleeing the armed groups.

Graph # 2 - Number of Entries by Gender Vs. Date of Entry



Of the total of 2,916 children and adolescents protected, 26% (762) are female and 74% (2,154) are male. The program's gender distribution during this quarter is very similar to historic percentages. This demonstrates that, regardless of the reduction tendency in the number of entries into the program per quarter, it does not concentrate in either of the two genders and that, on the contrary, distribution remains similar to that in the past. Graph # 2 shows that the behavior of the two curves has the same tendency.

Graph # 3 - Number of Entries by Age at Date of Entry Vs. Date of Entry.

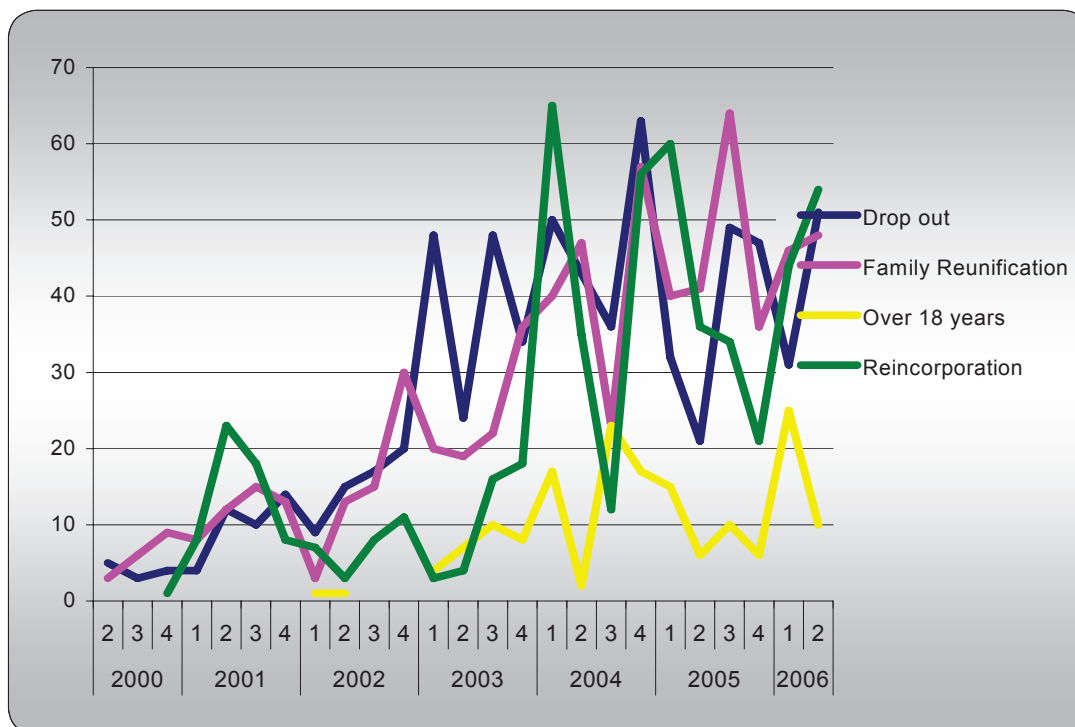


When analyzing the information contained in the ICBF database we find that 86% of the total number of children protected by the program are 16 years old or over when they disengage and that the remaining 14% are children under 16.

During the past quarter, 68% of the minors that entered the program were 16 years old or over while the remaining 32% are under 16. This means that the proportion of disengaged children under 16 increased. Graph # 3 confirms that the tendency of the two lines representing the segment of adolescents 16 years or over is considerably negative while that of children under 16 remains constant over time.

Of the total number of disengaged children being protected by the program, 49.4% (1,440) disengaged from FARC, 34.9% (1,017) came from AUC, 12.9% (376) from ELN and 2.8% (83) from other insurgent groups.

Graph # 4 - Reason for Leaving the Program Vs. Date of entry



An analysis of the causes for the children leaving since the beginning of the program indicates that there is no dominant reason or one that stands out.

Despite the variations, it is interesting how family reunification has increased, 32% of the children have left for this reason. In average, 33% of the children left before completing the process, 26% left because they were transferred to the Program for Reintegration into Civilian Life, and the remaining 8% left because they reached adult age.

A comparison of the percentages during this quarter with historical averages indicates that family reunification and irregular exit diminished during this quarter (29% and 31% respectively) while the percentage of children and youth who were transferred to the PRVC significantly increased by 23%

2. RESULTS DURING THIS PERIOD – INTERIM PROGRESS REPORT ASSISTANCE PROVIDED DURING THE FOUR PHASES

2.1. TRANSIT HOMES / SPECIALIZED CENTRES / EXIT SUPPORT OPTIONS

2.1.1 Coverage and Assistance:

During this quarter the Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF in Spanish) extended the contracts with the program's implementing institutions for six more

months, from July to December 2006, as they were due to expire on June 30th. The changes effected were the following: as of July the Transit Home (HAT in Spanish) located in Bucaramanga, which was being financed with United States Agency for International Development (USAID) funds, will be financially absorbed by the ICBF; the *Enséñame a Pescar* Specialized Assistance Center (CAE in Spanish) had its contract renewed for two months and continuity is subject to the improvement of its qualifications during the presentation of its proposal; and the contracts of the *Libertad* and *Esperanza* CAE's in Medellín and of *Casa de Colores* in Bogotá were not renewed due to technical and administrative problems found in the services they provided.

The Shalom CAE and the Half Way Home in Tunja, operated by the Somasco Congregation, were closed due to security problems resulting from the threats of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC in Spanish) against individuals of the technical team and the risks associated with a reoccurrence of recruitment of the boys and girls. This is the first time this has happened since the beginning of the program five years ago.

The number of boys and girls assisted by the ICBF Program declined by 14.6% compared with the previous quarter. At the end of this quarter the number of minors had dropped from 600 to 512. Under the institutional system 303 boys and girls received assistance from four HAT's, eight CAE's and one half-way home. In addition, 168 minors were assisted under the social/family environment system, 122 of which are in foster homes in Armenia, Bogotá, Manizales and Villavicencio and 46 were allowed to remain in their own homes receiving the Conditional Subsidy. Another 41 minors were assisted by the ICBF's institutions network that provides, among other things, special treatment for psychiatric conditions and addiction to psychoactive substances and assistance to adolescents who are pregnant at the time they enter the program. A summary table of the available slots and the location of the boys and girls under the various systems of the program is found in the following table.

In general terms, the support provided by the program to the institutions involves complementary funds to strengthen the assistance given to the boys and girls in the areas of supplies, education, training, health, family, culture and recreation.

provide follow-up on the situation of each of the boys and girls located in these centers. Problems were solved and decisions were made jointly regarding the best assistance methods for the children.

- During this quarter the consulting firm Econometría completed the process to gather and consolidate the information to evaluate the project financed by USAID during the periods 2001-2003 and 2003-2005. The qualitative and quantitative inputs gathered were analyzed and progress reports were presented. The final report of the evaluation will be submitted in mid July.

In general, the evaluation establishes that the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is carrying out internal evaluation processes that have resulted in progressive adjustments to its methodologies and work instruments and advancement of the mechanisms for interinstitutional coordination. In addition, it points out that the objective of providing institutional support to the Colombian Government is reflected in the activities carried out under the program with the ICBF and, at national level, in the coordination with the Ministry of Education under Resolution 2620 and on the ICBF-IOM-SENA Agreement. In addition, it is reflected in the design of protocols, procedures and new assistance models, such as the foster homes, and post-graduation follow-up through the Youth Reference and Opportunities Centers (CROJ's in Spanish).

The ICBF positively evaluates the actions carried out under the project. The support provided to strengthen the ICBF's technical teams by hiring professionals and interns, constant training programs on the program's cross-cutting issues and the donation of equipment are underscored.

The implementing entities consider that the constant accompaniment provided by the program has contributed to overcome the obstacles found in the process to give assistance to these young people. The donation of clothes, equipment, furniture and household items to the homes where they are receiving assistance has been very important. The evaluation considers that the investment made to improve the models and the research mechanisms has been critical – especially the results of the legal framework to provide assistance to indigenous populations and the human development model. From the beginning the program has constantly made progress in technical areas, action guidelines and management tools.

Under the prevention component the progress made regarding the vulnerability, risk and opportunities map methodology, the local level projects generated and the efforts to formulate local level public policies are underscored as well.

2.2. FAMILY REUNIFICATION SERVICES

2.2.1 Technical Guidelines

In June the consulting work carried out by Sinapsis was completed in the design of the technical guidelines and the tools to work with the families, especially with those of ex-combatant children. The document is being reviewed by the ICBF general director and will later be published and disseminated.

Training to be provided to ICBF officials and to institutions of the National Family Welfare System on the guidelines and tools was coordinated with the ICBF and Sinapsis. This process will be carried out during the second semester in 2006.

2.2.2 Family Encounters

During this quarter nine encounters were carried out with 142 young people of the CAE's in Bogotá, Cartagena, Medellín and Bucaramanga and of the foster homes in Armenia. A total of 283 relatives visited these youngsters. As a result of the encounters 14 of them were reintegrated into their families after the ICBF team established that the conditions for their return were favorable.



Table # 2 Number of Youth Encounters during this Quarter and Accumulated

| Region | # of Youth Encounters During this Quarter | # Accumulated Youth Encounters through June 30th, 2006 |
|---------------|--|---|
| Cundinamarca | 0 | 4 |
| Santander | 4 | 14 |
| Bogotá | 2 | 9 |
| Antioquia | 1 | 5 |
| Valle | 0 | 4 |
| Risaralda | 0 | 4 |
| Boyacá | 0 | 3 |
| Quindío | 1 | 2 |
| Bolívar | 1 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 9 | 47 |

Regarding family reintegration, the ICBF information system reports a total of 48 during this quarter for a total of 597 reintegration processes supported since the

beginning of the program in March 2001, or 25.3% of the total 2,353 young people who have graduated from the program.

Table # 3 Program Supported Reintegrations during this Quarter and Accumulated

| Assistance Model | Number of children reintegrated (quarter) | Accumulated Number of Children Reintegrated |
|--------------------------------|---|---|
| Transit Homes | 10 | 58 |
| Specialized Assistance Centers | 28 | 352 |
| Half-way Homes | 1 | 44 |
| Protection Network | 6 | 74 |
| Foster Homes | 3 | 20 |
| Family placement | 0 | 49 |
| TOTAL | 48 | 597 |

2.3. HEALTH

2.3.1. Preventing Psychoactive Substances Consumption

- Through contracts with *Prever* Foundation in Bogotá and the Luis Amigó Foundation in Medellín for ambulatory treatment for psychoactive substances consumption, 60 young people of the program were provided treatment. Five of them satisfactorily completed the treatment and will graduate in mid July, 26 continuing to receive individual out-patient therapy, three had to be hospitalized for detoxification and 26 left the Reintegration Program. although the program is providing coordinating so they complete the treatment.

With *Prever* Foundation the design of the technical guidelines for assistance to disengaged boys and girls who have psychoactive substances consumption problems was completed and the booklets were printed. An issue of this booklet is attached. The material was produced jointly with the ICBF. During the next quarter the program will initiate the training phase for personnel of the ICBF and of the implementing institutions along with dissemination among the children. In addition, an agreement was signed with *Prever* to transfer the ambulatory assistance methodology to the health institutions in Bucaramanga and Cali. Attached is the psychoactive substances consumption prevention booklet.

2.3.2 Medical Services

2.3.2.1. Profamilia and Public Services

During this quarter a total of 1,518 children attended general internal medicine appointments of which 532 were provided by Profamilia and 986 by institutions from the local health system. Furthermore, 384 laboratory tests were taken, 195 medical diagnosis exams were performed by Profamilia, 317 dental appointments and 428 appointments with specialists were carried out in addition to 18 hospitalizations and 151 emergency treatments.

By the end of the quarter 103 youngsters were enrolled in the ARS¹ and 289 were provided health care with the health letter or screen.

During this quarter Profamilia conducted 108 sexual and reproductive health workshops in the health care centers with a total of 519 participants in addition to providing 287 individual orientation sessions for youth.

The USAID-Profamilia Agreement ended in June, suspending the services provided by the program that included funding for appointments, workshops and consulting for the children of the program. Currently, an agreement is being reached with Profamilia to resume services for a period of three months while other stable and permanent mechanisms are identified for access to these health services.

2.3.2.2. Human Development

Together with the *Vínculos* Corporation, during this quarter a third phase for this project was designed to use the Human Development tools with young people in Bogotá. Implementation of the tools will be carried out jointly with personnel of the ICBF Area Center and of the institutions that execute the modules. *Vínculos* personnel will act as a co-team.

Moreover, progress was made in the design of module seven of the Human Development Guidelines for officials who implement the program. The six modules previously published were re-edited and the material will be disseminated again.

2.4. EDUCATION

During the third quarter the program reached levels of school coverage of 89% and experienced 11% school dropout, rejection and/or desertion due to transfers to the Program for Reintegration into Civilian Life (PRVC in Spanish) and to consumption of psychoactive substances. Supplementary support for transportation and learning material continues to be provided as a strategy to guarantee access and continuance in the school system. During this quarter

¹ ARS: Health Risks Administration (*Administradora de Riesgos de Salud*).

397 boys and girls of the José, *Casa de Colores*, *Héroes del Futuro*, *Libertad y Esperanza*, *Nueva Luz* and *El Retorno* CAE's, of the foster homes in Armenia and in the Shalom, *Semillas de Amor*, *Nuevos Caminos* and *Esperanza Luz y Vida* transit homes received this assistance.

In May an agreement was reached with the Ministry of Education to develop three educational policy strengthening projects to promote academic competencies in the classrooms and citizen and labor competencies. In addition, *Volvamos a la Gente* was chosen to implement the evaluation project for academic competencies among the children assisted by the program. Therefore, agreements were reached to adapt and transfer selected methodologies to the education institutions that serve the children of the program with funds from USAID and the Italian Cooperation Agency. The initiatives include the following:

- 2.4.1. Academic Competencies: Strengthening will be performed via evaluations of the education component covering the second semester in 2006 and the first semester in 2007. The evaluation will be carried out by the *Escuela Nueva Volvamos a la Gente* Foundation and includes an evaluation test and post-tests to the students of the project in 28 education institutions located in the cities where the program operates. The results will provide guidelines to design school improvement plans.
- 2.4.2. Citizen Competencies: "Dealing with History and Ourselves" is a methodology that provides teachers that serve disengaged youth the capacity to develop citizenship skills in their students in order to attain effective inclusion at the same time they acquire academic knowledge. This methodology is then extended to explore their identity in relation with groups and nations. With this background the students learn how issues such as identity, a feeling of ownership, inclusion and exclusion are fundamental in specific moments in history.
- 2.4.3. Labor Competencies: To develop and implement this policy the Ministry of Education has designed the project Labor Competencies and Labor Skills Training to provide academic and technical orientation for high school education in order to consolidate the capacity of this educational level. This will provide a quality response to the challenge of training Colombian youth for successful performance in the workplace and to continue their training process by receiving higher education. This project allows for an acceleration of the inclusion of boys, girls and youth disengaged from the illegal armed groups who are currently attending the education system under the Ministry of Education policy to promote labor competencies.

2.5. CREATING AWARENESS

During this quarter a concert was carried out called "Coming Together through Song" (*Reconcíliate Cantando*) seeking to improve on the experience of the concert "Our Song" (*Un canto Nuestro*), carried out in 2004, since the process made it possible to create social awareness to prevent child recruitment in private and public schools of Bogotá. The project not only worked toward

creating awareness among the private sector and the society in general but also focused on prevention and its impact on the children through dialogues among students and young people who have graduated from the ICBF program for ex-combatants.

The Concert “Coming Together Through Song” took place on June 10th with the presence of 2,700 people. The schools that headed the organization process and promoted it among the youth were: *Cardenal Pacceli, Tréboles, New Man, Hontanar, Gimnasio Femenino, La Candelaria* and *Santa Ana*. The schools invited by the Bogotá Office of Education were: *San Cristóbal Sur, Juan Evangelista Gómez, Francisco Matiz, Alemania Unificada, La Amistad, Toberín, Estrella del Sur, Unión Europea, General Santander, Clemencia Holguín, San Agustín* and *Allamano*.



The artists who collaborated with the concert were: Andrés Cabas, Julio Nava, Sanalejo, Totó "La Momposina", Memento and Felipe Iragorri. A massive press conference was held before the concert that included the media -- radio, press and television -- the artists, USAID and Embassy of Canada representatives, the ICBF Director and officials of the Bogotá Office of the Mayor and IOM. The event was promoted through the media and the participation of Caracol Radio and Television, Channel 13 and Shock Magazine is noteworthy. The project had a direct impact on 5,080 people and an indirect impact through the media reached an audience of more than three million.

2.6. EMPLOYMENT PREPARATION

During this quarter continuity was provided to the inter-institutional agreement among SENA, ICBF and IOM by completing the Regional Local Committees that implement the agreement in 10 cities: Cali, Medellín, Cartagena, Bucaramanga, Armenia, Pereira, Villavicencio, Tunja, Bogotá and Manizales. A total of 10 courses on the Initial Module have been carried out. Of a total of 200 children who started the vocational and interests exploration course, 158 successfully completed it. The main dropout causes were transfers, family reintegration and irregular departures.

The program supported these courses by hiring combined cooperation resources including 10 teachers for the initial module and two teachers for the business management and information systems courses held in the city of Cartagena. In addition, SENA in Pereira received support for a productive project and a training program for breeding minor species in which 10 young people participated.

Support was provided to 254 young people so they could take labor skills training courses in areas such as basic motorcycle repair, bakery, business development, flat machine operation, livestock and farming administration, secretarial skills, information systems and beautician skills. Of the total number

of courses, 190 were conducted by SENA and remaining 64 were taken in private training institutions.

2.7. INCOME GENERATION

During this period 34 young people had access to employment opportunities in areas such as food handling, woodwork, cleaning, metalwork, construction and beautician skills.

The Youth Reference and Opportunities Center (CROJ in Spanish) in Cali provided assistance in the design of six productive projects via and alliance with *Tejido Humano* Association that included: three beauty shops, a supermarket, a fast-food booth and a metal workshop.

The CROJ in Bogotá provided assistance in the design and organization of a bakery project in the city of Tunja.

In addition, these CROJ's provided support in the design of four housing projects (two in Cali and two in Medellín) that were approved by the PRVC. These will be complemented with additional support from the financial self-sustainability projects for family groups that carry out productive activities at home.

A component that is being promoted by the income generating area is the Market Intelligence strategy as a cooperation tool to design greater impact productive projects for beneficiary populations. Within the framework of this project the seminar "Market Intelligence to Service Cooperation" was held with the participation of representatives of USAID, FUPAD, TECNOVO, ACDI – VOCA, Aid to Artisans, CORDEPAZ, *Artesanías de Colombia*, the Ministry of Agriculture, ACOPI, DNP, *Compartamos con Colombia*, and the implementers of the six CROJ's operating in the country: CAJASAN, COMFENALCO of Antioquia and Quindío, CAFAM and Don Bosco.

Other strategies being developed consist of hiring CAFAM's Business Management Center to evaluate the most favorable legal and fiscal alternatives for the legal establishment of youth businesses. This consulting also contemplates the design of contract systems that could be applied to youth projects countrywide.

2.7.1. Coordination with the PRVC ²

During this quarter 48 new projects were presented to the Ministry of the Interior and Justice PRVC for a total of 315 projects already submitted. The following table shows distribution by city and type of project.

²Program for Reintegration into Civilian Life

**Table # 4 Projects presented by CROJ's and Type of Project
Through June 30, 2006**

| CITY | CROJ | HOUSING | ASSEMBLY | AGRO- INDUSTRIAL | OTHERS | TOTAL | PARTICIPATION |
|----------------|----------------|---------|----------|---------------------|--------|-------|---------------|
| Bogotá | Cafam | 31 | 19 | 4 | 10 | 64 | 20.32% |
| Medellín | Comfenalco | 43 | 8 | 5 | 30 | 86 | 27.30% |
| Bucaramanga | Cajasan | 19 | 8 | 5 | 19 | 51 | 16.19% |
| Cali | Don Bosco | 22 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 27 | 8.57% |
| Caribe | Comfenalco | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 1.27% |
| Coffee Beltway | Comfenalco | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| National | Independientes | 10 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 17 | 5.40% |
| | ICBF | 15 | 16 | 4 | 29 | 64 | 20.32% |
| Totals | | 141 | 59 | 19 | 96 | 315 | 100.00% |

The total number of projects presented by the CROJ's was 234, equal to 74% of the total, while 81 projects have been submitted independently or through the ICBF.

The strategy to reduce the existing breach between the number of projects presented and disbursed by the PRVC has included the following actions:

- Weekly and monthly monitoring with an emphasis on income generation for young beneficiaries.
- Continuous dialogue with the beneficiaries to reduce the time required to present the documents necessary for project approval.
- Permanent contact with the PRVC to facilitate approval of the projects and disbursement.
- Participation of the PRVC Project Director in the CROJ committees to expedite project approval.

During this quarter disbursements were made for 19 projects and disbursements for three others are expected. In comparison with the previous quarter this marks a 100% increase in the number of disbursements. The gap is still large but the strategy developed is expected to solidify so that project disbursements continue to increase.

2.8. REFERENCE AND OPPORTUNITIES CENTRES

To date the CROJ's have located 761 young people who previously graduated from the ICBF Specialized Assistance Program. The CROJ's have provided support: to 466 young people (61%) so they may enroll in the Physical and Mental Health Services: 376 (49%) are currently enrolled in formal education; 157 (20%) have received schooling subsidies; 311 (41%) are enrolled in labor skills training courses; and more than 50% (190) have received subsidies to attend the courses.

Furthermore, 47% of the youngsters that have been contacted participated in social-cultural activities such as recreational services provided by the employees and families social benefit funds (*cajas de compensación*), low cost registration for entry to recreational parks such as La Caña Park and others; and 32% have obtained their identification and legal documents as a result of

actions undertaken by the CROJ. The CROJ's have provided assistance in finding jobs and presenting productive projects to 50% of the young people contacted.

In addition to keeping records of these young people the program has also been able to obtain and provide the records of 232 families so they may have access to various local and regional social services. Within the network created by the CROJ's for this purpose there are 494 institutions that are aware of the program and are working together to facilitate the social reintegration of demobilized youth (See attached chart).

During this quarter the *Caribe* Reference Centers started operating at full capacity. These will cover all the areas of the Atlantic Coast and the Coffee Beltway, including the departments of Risaralda, Quindío, Caldas and Tolima. These CROJ's will increase coverage by 90 beneficiaries and will provide services in cities where there are many disengaged youngsters.

Quarterly meetings continue to be held as part of the CROJ's national strategy. These are attended by PRVC and ICBF officials, a youth representative, the coordinators of the six CROJ's that are operating and IOM representatives. Following are a few of the interinstitutional agreements reached and the issues coordinated:

- The PRVC will finance treatment in several specialized institutions for psychoactive substances addiction and psychiatric disorders depending on the needs of the youngsters. Coordination will be done through the CROJ's.
- An agreement has been reached for the referral, follow-up and accompaniment protocol for the independent homes which allows for the possibility of having an official of the PRVC psychosocial area in each CROJ (initially in Bogotá) charged with providing accompaniment to the independent homes.

The most important agreement in the income generating area consisted of the PRVC allowing the CROJ's to produce the templates for the productive projects thus eliminating time and steps that should be followed by the projects for PRVC approval.

2.9. CULTURE AND RECREATION

During this quarter 314 boys and girls, including 81 new ones, were provided support for cultural and recreational activities through the complementary funds and with USAID funding. Cultural, artistic and sports skills levels have been rescued and strengthened thus helping to channel the emotions of the boys and girls resulting from their participation in the GAI. These activities also help to improve their personal relations and the group work and to reduce the levels of conflict and consumption of psychoactive substances.

The *El Retorno* CAE in Cartagena provides support to 12 young people who are members of the folk dance and bagpipe group, which has made several public

presentations in their educational institution and in the award of diplomas and close-out of SENA courses. Likewise, the youth of the José CAE in Bogotá have been provided support to make cultural presentations typical of the Llanos Region. In Cali the *Semillas de Amor* HAT put together a play based on dance (corporal expression therapy) which resulted from the scenic arts workshop.

In Medellín the children of the *Nuevos Caminos* Transit Home and the Libertad y Esperanza CAE participated in the COMFAMA “Empty Chairs” (*sillas vacías*) Program attending courses in areas such as dance, swimming, handicrafts, information systems and gymnastics and participating in the “soccer development program”. The CAE located in *Ciudadela Don Bosco*, through the Healthy Living Habits Agreement, has carried out six micro-soccer events and has initiated a guitar musical formation process. These activities encourage young people to participate in the community. In the *Héroes del Futuro* CAE in Pereira the kids continue to attend soccer and tae kwon do classes and have been donated sports uniforms.

The Shalom HAT in Bogotá was given support so that the youngsters may actively participate in the newsletter. Four of the children participated in community activities by carrying out voluntary work in a senior citizens home. Most of the center organized outings and field trips to the movies, theatres, museums and recreational parks for the children. Also, 253 children, including 52 first time participants, were registered for activities in sports tournaments.

2.10. MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM

2.10.1. SIMONI

The consulting work resulted in a technical review of the services modules, standards, guidelines and indicators. Adjustments are currently being made to the administration and security modules and to the transfer of information of all the young people assisted by the program. The difficulties found during the development of the system, such as the lack of information on the youngsters that joined the program in the beginning, have progressively been overcome.

It was necessary to postpone the training of ICBF officials in the Puente Aranda Area Center in Bogotá for July due to the ICBF hiring process carried out in June.

2.10.2. SAME

During this quarter the training of CROJ employees on database management, information gathering and record keeping and for SAME indicators continued in Medellín and Bucaramanga. The depuration and classification methodology has been applied, which serves to identify and avoid common mistakes when entering the information. The CROJ's have been providing feedback on the reports produced by the database in order to correct or include logical functions into the program to make it more efficient and more user friendly.

2.11. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The following table provides information about the status of the legal documents of the 512 boys and girls attended to by the program by the end of the quarter. The fact that most of the children are under the administrative protection processes (98.8%) and that only six cases of newly-arrived children are being opened is noteworthy. Likewise, the procedures to obtain identification documents have been standardized thus making it possible to maintain a high level in terms of obtaining identity cards and civil registry (83.4%). Regarding the legal processes with the judges the tendency remains stable in relation to the previous quarters because the family rights defenders have decided that the CODA will be processed in the shortest time possible before the children are transferred to the PRVC so that they do not lose humanitarian assistance benefits that are only valid for 18 months after the date the CODA is issued.

Table # 5 Legal Framework

| Total Young People thru June 2006 | Legal Situation | | | Administrative Situation | | Young People with CODA Certificates | Young People with Identity Documents |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Young People with Open Cases | Young People with Closed Cases | Young People with process cases | Young People with open Cases | Young People with process Cases | | |
| 512 | 154 | 194 | 164 | 506 | 6 | 293 | 427 |
| | 30.07% | 37.9% | 32.03% | 98.8% | 1.2% | 57.22% | 83.4% |

Table A (Indicators)

| ACCUMULATE RESULTS FOR THE PERIOD March 2001 – June 2006 | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---|
| Indicators | Accumulated 2001 – 2005 | Current Period | Accumulated Phase III | Observations (Way in which these results were reached) |
| 2,100 children provided social services throughout the process. | 2,432 | 78 | 857 | During this quarter 78 children entered the ICBF Program. |
| Strengthening of the current 24 centers (4 Transit | 36 | 0 | 23 | No new institutions were opened during this quarter. |

| | | | | |
|---|-------|-----|-----|---|
| Homes; 16 Specialized Assistance Centers; 4 Half – Way Homes) and the two modalities of family subsidies: Foster Homes and Conditional Family Subsidies | | | | |
| 480 family encounters | 596 | 142 | 251 | Financial support and technical assistance to hold 142 family encounters. |
| 350 children under the family reunification model | 503 | 48 | 134 | The case studies on reintegration were expedited and the documents necessary to exit the program are being processed. |
| 2,100 children enrolled in educational activities | 2,248 | 78 | 594 | Complementary support for education has been provided to 397 children, 78 of which are new arrivals during this quarter. |
| 100 professionals trained in the centers (educators and schools teachers) | 150 | 0 | 87 | No new training programs were carried out during this quarter. The training programs for the second semester in 2006 were discussed with the Ministry of Education. |
| 1,050 young beneficiaries enrolled in vocational training programs, obtained formal jobs or engaged in a microenterprise | 1,092 | 34 | 92 | 34 new jobs were created during this quarter. |
| | 1,753 | 40 | 672 | As part of SENA-ICBF agreement 476 boys and girls have access to labor skills training, 40 of which are new arrivals. |
| 100% health coverage for children and | 2,634 | 78 | 785 | 1,517 doctors' appointments provided by Profamilia (financed by |

| | | | | |
|--|-------|----|-----|--|
| young people enrolled in the Program | | | | USAID), the ARS, the IPS and through mental health treatment contracts with other entities; 78 new cases. |
| 1,051 children enrolled in cultural activities | 2,634 | 81 | 667 | Through the complementary support funds for 314 youth from CAE's and HAT's; 81 new beneficiaries during this quarter. |
| 1,051 children enrolled in sport and other spare time activities | 60 | 60 | 253 | 253 youngsters of the ICBF Program are currently participating in sports activities, sponsored by the complementary support funds; 52 new beneficiaries during this quarter. |

B) PREVENTION

RESULTS FOR THE PERIOD – *INTERIM PROGRESS*

ESSENTIAL COMPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES: to prevent youngsters association with illegal armed actors in the first place

B.1. Clarification of the legal framework

B.1.1. Statutory Law on Children and Adolescents

- As a member of the Colombian Alliance for Children IOM is part of the Law's Main Technical Team. During this quarter IOM provided technical accompaniment to the Senators charged with drafting a favorable address for discussion of the draft bill at Congress. The discussion took place in the First Senate Commission in four sessions during which several substitutions to the document approved by the House of Representatives were proposed. During this process the consultant hired with USAID funds headed the working tables together with members of the Alliance, especially the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Colombian Family Welfare Institute, in order to reach consensus on the issues that would be substituted to improve the draft bill on children and adolescents according to international treaties. In fact, the modifications were officially presented to the five senators addressing Congress and to the senators of the First Commission. As a result of these actions Congress approved 95% of the proposals. Senate draft bill 215 for the Statutory Law on Children and Adolescents was approved by the First Senate Commission on June 15, 2006. There is only one debate missing of the Senate Plenary Session, which will take place after July 20, to complete the approval process.

- The actions taken within the framework of the agreement with the Colombian Alliance for Children during this quarter include five regional meetings in San Andrés Islas, Popayán, Ibagué, Sincelejo and Manizales to promote draft bill # 085 of the House of Representatives, #215 of the Senate, “to issue the Statutory Law on Children and Adolescents”. These were attended by: 550 public officials of the National Family Welfare System; oversight organizations; municipal council persons and deputies; national and international civil society organizations that work to defend and guarantee children’s rights; and high school and university students concerned about their own situation and that of other boys, girls and youngsters. A few of the main results were: (i) disseminated the Draft Bill on Children and Adolescents; (ii) obtained observations and comments from a significant number of participants that served as a basis to prepare the text of the Substitute Proposal that was presented in Congress; (iii) opened the possibility to know the main regional concerns on the future implementation of the draft bill in the various regions of the country; (iv) established contacts with important entities and organizations that work in the various regions toward children’s rights in Colombia.

B.1.2. Dissemination of the Legal Framework

- During this quarter training and awareness workshops for public officials on the legislative framework on children disengaged from the GAI and the application of the legal framework that protects the indigenous peoples continued to take place. Three 13-hour workshops were carried out in the cities of Barranquilla, Cartagena and Manizales which were attended by 230 public servants among which were: children’s court judges, family court judges, municipal family affairs officials, court social workers, municipal officials, lawyers, public defenders, family rights defenders, magistrates, municipal family affairs officers, members of indigenous organizations and representatives of governors’ and mayors’ offices. The workshop in Cartagena was attended by CAE personnel of the ICBF Specialized Program.
- Approximately eighty (80) booklets on the Indigenous Legal Framework, eighty (80) posters of the framework and eighty (80) diskettes with the basic presentations of the workshop on Children and Adolescents Rights and the Legislative Framework for assistance to boys, girls and adolescents disengaged from the illegal armed groups were distributed in each of the workshops. During this quarter 240 of the aforementioned booklets, posters and diskettes were distributed.

B.1.3. Program to Design and Implement Departmental and Municipal Public Policies on Children

- The Program for Assistance to Boys, Girls and Adolescents Disengaged from the Illegal Armed Groups includes public policy formulation through technical accompaniment to the departments and municipalities so they conduct a process to design and implement public policies on children -- based on the general guidelines of the ICBF, which is the governing entity on these issues – aimed at preventing child recruitment. This program is currently being carried out in 23 municipalities in the department of Antioquia where the First Departmental Encounter on Policies on Children: Real Prevention Facts was held. The main results of the encounter were: (i) signing of a Letter of Commitment establishing the mayor's disposition to actively participate in the design of public policies on children; (ii) first diagnosis of the real situation of boys, girls and adolescents in the 23 municipalities; (iii) study and adoption of the National and International Regulatory Framework of Children's Human Rights; (iv) review of the basic elements for the scope and significance of the public policies; (v) identification of the methodology route for the design of municipal and departmental public policies on children.
- Five other departments are designing their action plans as follows: Bolívar and Sucre (Montes de María), Casanare, Cauca and Meta. A workshop was carried out in Meta to analyze the situation of children, the ICBF's prevention policy and the prevention actions that are being taken by the Office of the Governor and the NGO's in the region. In addition, agreements were reached for accompaniment and cooperation in the design of public policies on prevention and for a community assistance and strengthening project, which will include the Sikunai indigenous community.



The public policy framework proposed by the program is based on the legal mandates of 12 international legal instruments that directly link the Colombian Government with children's issues since it has ratified them. The program seeks to strengthen the institutions charged with these obligations (government, family and society) so they may effectively guarantee children's rights. The strengthening process has been possible as a result of the political disposition of the governors and mayors. This process seeks coordination and organization of the responsible actors so that they can work toward the following objectives: to acknowledge that boys and girls have rights; to guarantee and provide the necessary conditions so that they may exercise their rights; to prevent their vulnerability (e.g. illegal child recruitment by the armed groups); and to re-establish their rights when these have been violated. This process should be solidified by defining public policies on children under the perspective of their rights. This program also coincides with the mandate set forth in the Code for Minors that is being debated at Congress.

B.2. Recruitment Prevention

- Two workshops were carried out during this quarter, in Cali and Medellín, for the transfer of the Vulnerability, Risks and Opportunities Map Methodology (MVRO in Spanish). The first was attended by 17 professionals of the Juan Bosco Corporation, who will implement the methodology in their work under an agreement with the Valle Governorship to prevent child recruitment by the GAI. The other workshop was in Rionegro, Medellín, and was directed at 20 employees of the Development for Peace Corporation (PRODEPAZ), charged with carrying out the MRVO in five municipalities in east Antioquia: Rionegro, Santuario, Marinilla, La Unión and Cocorná. In addition, implementation of the projects identified through the application of the MRVO methodology continues. With the Colombian Foundation for Youth Education and Opportunities 17 technical agriculture and livestock institutes are provided support to improve the education model and prevent the recruitment of 5,950 children in Antioquia's Urabá Region, Cauca and Cundinamarca. The second phase of the prevention project in Barrancabermeja was designed to extend coverage to 400 additional young people. In Santander – in the municipalities of Florida Blanca, Puerto Wilches and Cimitarra – 550 boys, girls and adolescents are participating in local initiatives associated with the arts, education, recreation and sports. Also, youth organizations are being strengthened and are considered preventive projects resulting from the application of the MVRO Methodology.
- The progress made by the project during this quarter in the Montes de María Region under the its three components was the following: 1. Created the Montemariana School for Youth Leadership; five sub-regional encounters; carried out a leadership formation and training workshop; and performed interinstitutional coordination to strengthen the youth processes. 2. Strengthened the Rural Educational Model; presented the project to 22 agriculture and livestock technical institutes in the region; and designed improvement systems to improve the educational models. 3. An encounter was carried out with 56 young people of the Zenú ethnic group in the municipality of San Antonio de Palmito to strengthen cultural identity and ethnic values. The encounter also served to analyze the educational models for peace. A total of 551 young people in the area of Montes de María benefited from the project as a whole.
- By the end of this quarter 11 chapters of the total 21 projected for the television series “*Revelados*” have been transmitted. These have addressed various risk factors that affect child engagement in the GAI. The USAID/IOM program has provided technical assistance to the creators (*Imaginario*) in the design of the content of each of the programs so they include risk factors that lead to child recruitment and to present alternatives other than engagement in the war. The programs try to establish the key role that the youngsters should play and the co-responsibility of the family, the society and the Colombian Government. The program is transmitted directly transmitted and it is interactive. The young television viewers participate with phone calls where they analyze the issue, give their opinions and make questions. Each program receives an average of 10 phone calls.

B.3. Special Support to Indigenous and Afro-Colombian Communities

- The Regional Indigenous Council of Cauca (CRIC in Spanish) submitted the final standardization document with the results of the diagnosis it carried out, which identified 45 indigenous children disengaged from the GAI. The document points out that child engagement into the illegal armed groups breaks the social and family fabric and that this situation spreads out to the community. The CRIC will be informing on the number of young indigenous people that disengage from the GAI although it emphasized that it will not provide their names or their exact location because of the fear of the local reservations and councils for the security of their youngsters.
- During this quarter 58 young indigenous leaders and two adults were provided training on the legal framework for indigenous boys and girls disengaged from the GAI. This was a two-day workshop held in the Pilamo and Bodega Alta indigenous reservations, in the municipality of Caloto (Cauca).

Within the framework of the intervention project with UNHCR in Putumayo the program implemented the MVRO and the support projects for the indigenous schools/boarding schools affected by the situation of violence generated by the GAI and by the risk of child recruitment. In addition, the program approved the remodeling and furnishing of four schools located in the municipalities of Puerto Asís, Mocoa, San Miguel and Valle del Guamuez. The direct beneficiaries of this project total 369 boys, girls and youngsters.

Chart B (Achievements in Prevention)

| ACCUMULATED RESULTS | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| March 2001 through December 2005 | | | | |
| Indicators | Accumulated 2001 - 2005 | Current Period | Accumulated During Phase III | Observations (Way in which these results were reached) |
| Outcome Indicators: Result 1- 2: | | | | |
| 1,500 public employees trained in administrative and legal procedures. | 2,104 | 230 | 388 | - Continued technical and financial support for the training and awareness workshops directed at public officials given by the Office of the Human Rights Ombudsman |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|---|
| Three policy issues addressed and implementation mechanisms in place | <p>The issue of child recruitment included into the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public agenda - 10-Year Action Plan for Children - New Statutory Law on Children - Social and Youth Policy Councils in 42 municipalities in 13 departments | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Workshop for designing public policies for prevention in Antioquia - Designed agreements and methodology routes for the 23 municipalities and for the department of Antioquia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One department (Antioquia) - 23 municipalities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specialized technical assistance to assess the situation of the children in the 23 municipalities and in the department of Antioquia; and the workshop to reach agreements with government entities and generate political disposition |
| Outcome Indicators: Result 3: | | | | |
| 9,000 children and 2,500 adults (27 municipalities in nine departments) participating in prevention activities (Vulnerability, Risk and Opportunity Maps – MVRO) | <p>8,942 children</p> <p>394 adults</p> <p>42 municipalities</p> <p>10 departments</p> | <p>910 youngsters</p> <p>30 adults</p> <p>3 municipalities</p> <p>2 departments Valle Putumayo</p> | <p>2,303 young people</p> <p>144 adults</p> <p>14 municipalities</p> <p>2 departments</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical assistance in managing the MRVO; support for prevention projects and for institutional coordination in each of the local youth initiatives <p>Municipalities: Santander: Florida Blanca, Puerto Wilches, Barrancabermeja and Cimitarra. Antioquia: Remedios. Cauca, Caloto, El Tambo, Piendamó, Popayán and Timbiquí. Putumayo: Mocoa, Puerto Asís, San</p> |

| | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---|--|--|
| | | | | Miguel and Valle del Guamez. Valle: Palmira. |
| 500 community leaders trained | 1,800 | 32 young people | 332 young people | Technical assistance to implement leadership modules during five sub-regional encounters and workshops to train youth leaders |
| 2,000 local civil servants trained | 2,078 | 150 persons | 400 members of civil society | - Workshops to design the components of the leadership course and to strengthen the quality of the education services of the project in the Montes de María Region. |
| Awareness campaign targeting in 9,000,000 people | 9,368,192 people | - 11 chapters of the television program “Revelados” produced and transmitted - Produced television and radio commercials and posters as part of the media strategy with the ICBF | - Transmitted 11 programs addressing the risk factors associated with child engagement in the armed conflict | - Technical assistance to handle the basic outline, script and supporting notes for each of the programs. - Design joint strategies during the interagency table for assistance to the ICBF |
| Outcome Indicators: Result 4: | | | | |
| 250 boys and girls from indigenous and Afro – Colombian communities | 209 | 0 | 45 indigenous children disengaged from the illegal armed groups | Follow-up to the projects with the indigenous councils and the CRIC in |

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| attended in three years. | | | attended. | Cauca. |
| 2,500 indigenous and Afro-Colombian children and 1,400 adults participating in prevention activities. | 4,349 indigenous and Afro-Colombian children 1,550 adults | 58 indigenous young people 2 adults | 823 indigenous young people 202 adults | Training on the Legal Framework for Indigenous Peoples in the Pilamo and Bodega Alta reservations, in the municipality of Caloto (Cauca) |
| 170 indigenous authorities trained. | 276 indigenous leaders trained | 0 | 249 indigenous authorities trained. | Assistance to standardize the diagnosis in Cauca. |

IV. LESSONS LEARNED

1. When analyzing the problem of psychoactive substances consumption by young people disengaged from the armed conflict, the importance of performing preventive interventions in the first phase of the program, in the HAT's, and of providing ambulatory treatment at an early stage was established. The progress made during the consulting work and the favorable results in re-establishing the children's emotional situation and their recovery results from a combination of the two strategies.
2. The process of building family guidelines in coordination with the institutions of the Family Welfare System made it possible to validate, adopt and strengthen ICBF policies for working with the families. It also allowed the participants in the process to update their concepts about family and the institutional practices regarding this issue.
3. The concert "Coming Together through Song" and inclusion of young people at risk – such as the dialogues among CROJ beneficiaries and students of various public and private schools in Bogotá -- demonstrated that it is important to continue creating awareness among the public and generating social actions toward reconciliation.
4. The ICBF-PRVC-IOM-CROJ inter-institutional coordination process is considered successful in achieving timely and effective responses and having an impact on the transition of the youngsters from the ICBF program to the reintegration plan. Two entities have been institutionally strengthened to follow-up and monitor the young people.
5. A technical assistance on the management of concepts for the implementation of tools relevant to youth issues guarantees, not only the assertive actions within the projects, but also the contention of the youngsters within the initiatives supported from a perspective of identifying their needs.
6. It is important to guarantee continuous accompaniment to follow-up and monitor the actions taken under the projects in order to contribute to implement strategies based on a full understanding of the problem. This is necessary for every project in order to achieve the objective of preventing child engagement in the Illegal Armed Groups.

V. PRIORITIES FOR THE COMING TERM

1. Complete of the evaluation of the first phase of the program for which Econometría was contracted.
2. Support the process to strengthen the educational policies by beginning the adjustment, design and implementation of methodologies for citizen and labor competencies. In addition, the *Escuela Nueva Volvamos a la Gente* Foundation is expected to conduct the first phase of the evaluation of the program's educational component.
3. Develop the training program on family guidelines, psychoactive substances consumption and practical application of the psychosocial tools.
4. Complete the SAME training and its installation in the CROJ's in Cartagena and Cali and test and transfer SIMONI in Bogotá.
5. Support the start-up process of the Coffee Beltway CROJ and that of the satellite CROJ's in Tunja and Villavicencio. Also, strengthen the income generating component of the self-employment and the employment management projects.
6. Implement public policy building routes for child recruitment prevention in the departments of Antioquia (23 municipalities), Meta (5 municipalities) and Casanare (19 municipalities).
7. Increase the coverage of the prevention strategy by using the Vulnerability, Risk and Opportunities Map in the Montes de María Region and in the Department of Antioquia.

VI. ANNEXES